

to only \$215,000 per annum, this time when they have exceeded those of any former period, while the whole product of all branches of industry will amount to more than two thousand millions.—*Christian Statesman.*

¶ In making up clubs for the *National Era*, it is not required that subscribers shall all be at the same post office.

¶ Persons sending us clubs can always make additions to the same at the regular club prices.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1851.

¶ **WANTED.**—An efficient and responsible agent, to canvass the city of New York for subscribers to this paper.

¶ **AN APOLOGY.**—We regret, as much as any of our readers can regret, that Mrs. Stowe has no chapter in this week's *Era*. It is not our fault, for up to this hour we have nothing from her. As she is generally so punctual, we fear that sickness may have prevented her. We feel constrained to make this apology, so profound is the interest taken in her story by nearly all our readers.

We have also to ask the forbearance of those whose patience is apt to be wearied with long articles. The proceedings of Congress are deeply interesting, and we felt it our duty to give up much space to some of the best speeches of our friends in the Senate. Then comes the long speech of Kossuth at the Great Banquet at New York: its non-appearance in our columns would have been unpardonable. It is a magnificent effort—coherent, comprehensive, original, eloquent, fervent.

As to our own articles, it was proper to present an abstract of a correspondence which has excited much interest in the public mind; and we felt anxious to bring to a conclusion the series of articles on our "Foreign Policy," commenced a month ago.

THE SIXTH VOLUME OF THE ERA.

One number more will close this volume of the *Era*. We hope to commence the sixth volume with a larger list of subscribers than we have ever had. Whether our wish shall be realized, depends upon the promptness with which our friends will renew. Thus far we have nothing to complain of; the responses to our Circulars have been prompt, general, cordial, most gratifying. Let the work of renewing and obtaining new subscribers, so well begun, be successfully prosecuted. We still supply subscribers with papers containing the proceedings at the opening of Congress.

Attention is again solicited to our Prospectus. Will our exchanges please notice.

THE FRIEND OF YOUTH.

Edited by Mrs. Margaret L. Bailey, Washington, D. C. A monthly paper, for young folks. Terms, fifty cents a year—five copies for \$2, or twelve copies for \$4—payable in advance.

The second number is on our table. It is filled, as usual, with original contributions. There is a fine poem, by Mary Irving, "What Slings the Little Bird to Thee?" an amusing letter from Aunt Fanny, a story for very small children, about Saur and her Troubles, by Mary Irving; "Things New and Old," by a new contributor; A Christmas Story, a poem by Alice Carey; "Annie, or the Withered Flower," a delightful little story; "A Dog Story," a poem, by Mrs. Frances D. Gage; beside a very attractive department of selected articles.

Specimen numbers of the *Friend of Youth* will be sent to such of our subscribers as may request it.

PROSPECTUS OF THE SIXTH VOLUME OF THE NATIONAL ERA.

G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

The *National Era* is an Anti-Slavery, Literary, and Political newspaper, published weekly, at Washington, D. C., by G. Bailey. Its character may be learned by the following statement of principles.

We believe—

In the unity and common origin of the human race.

In the doctrine that God made of one blood all the nations of men, to dwell upon all the face of the earth.

In the golden rule—"Do unto others as ye would that others should do unto you."

In the Higher Law—"It is better to obey God than man."

In Liberty, as the fundamental condition of Human Progress and Perfection.

In Law, as the Defence, not Destroyer, of Liberty.

In Order, as the result of Liberty established and protected, not subverted, by Law.

In the American Union, not as an end, but as a means—a means, however, to be maintained as long as it shall answer these great ends.

"We hold these Truths to be Self-Evident—

"That all men are created equal;

"That they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights;

"That among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness;

"That to secure these rights Governments are established among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."

"That whenever any form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to secure their safety and happiness."

"We hold these Truths to be applicable to all times, to all men, of whatever clime or complexion; and are therefore the uncompromising foe of all forms of Slavery, personal, political, racial, tribal, whether at home or abroad; and the advocates of all laws and usages having tendency to equalize the conditions of all men, to secure to all equal opportunities for the enjoyment of Liberty, acquisition of property, and peaceful and happy existence."

These are the Principles that have controlled and will continue to control us in conducting the *National Era*, which is responsible for all its positions, and to which, in all its editorial and editorial correspondence, it owes allegiance alone to God and Humanity.

The Literary Department of the *Era* speaks for itself. To the corps of contributors who have hitherto enriched it, we shall add from time to time as our means shall warrant.

Much attention will be devoted, during the ensuing Congress, to the preparation of concise, clear, and accurate reports of its proceedings and debates, with such explanations and comments as may be deemed necessary.

The terms of the paper are as follows:

Single copy, one year - - - \$2

Five copies, one year - - - 8

Single copy, one year - - - 8

Single copy, six months - - - 5

Single copy, three months - - - 3

Voluntary agents are entitled to retain 50 cents commission on each new yearly, and 25 cents on each new semi-yearly, subscriber, except in the case of clubs. Twenty-five cents is the commission on the renewal of an old subscriber.

A club of three subscribers (one of whom may be an old one) at \$5, will entitle the person making it up to a copy of the *Era* three months; a club of five (two of whom may be old ones) at \$8, to a copy for six months; a club of ten (five of whom may be old ones) at \$15, to a copy for one year.

Money to be forwarded by mail, at our risk. Large amounts may be remitted in drafts or certificates of deposit.

It will be seen that the price of the paper, single copy, is \$2 a year. Agents sometimes allow a subscriber who they obtain or renew, the benefit of their commission, so that the subscriber by their kindness gets his paper for \$1.50 or \$1.75, as the case may be.

All communications, whether on business or for publication, should be addressed to G. BAILEY, Washington, D. C.

MR. SUMNER. The reader will find on our fourth page the first speech delivered in the Senate by Charles Sumner. It was delivered in a manner as chaste and eloquent as the style of the speech itself. We were not aware that the oratorical powers of Mr. Sumner were of so high an order. The impression on the Senate and galleries, which were thronged, was decided. We have never known the first effort of a new Senator received with more favor and respect.

TUESDAY IN CONGRESS.

The House did nothing. The yeas and nays were called several times, but no result was reached of any importance.

The Senate, by a direct vote of 30 to 15, passed a resolution to appoint a committee of three, to wait upon Governor Kossuth, of Hungary, on his arrival, and invite him to the Senate.

The Compromise resolutions were taken up. Mr. Rhet delivered himself at large in favor of Secession, the only remedy for Southern wrongs.

THE TREASON TRIALS.

Last week was a week of triumphs. The Conservatism of the Senate received a fatal blow in the passage of the Kossuth resolution, and the doctrine of Constructive Treason received its quietus in the acquittal of Hanaway, and abandonment of the prosecutions for treason in Philadelphia. Thank God! Slavery has fallen in its effort to smother into this country the bloody code of Jefferey.

To-day, in the United States Circuit Court, David Paul Brown, Esq., made application for the discharge of all the prisoners charged with treason in connection with Castner Hanaway.

Mr. Reed also made application for the discharge of Jackson and Lewis particularly, he being engaged for them.

Mr. District Attorney Ashmead urged that all the prisoners named be held to answer for the minor charges of misdemeanor.

"One of the prisoners, Elijah Lewis, was then admitted to bail in the sum of \$2,000."

The Court said also that bail would be given to Lewis, if he could furnish a surety with having conveyed information to the negroes as to the movements of the officers.

Mr. Ashmead said he intended distinctly to test the question, whether the refusal of citizens to aid the officers in the execution of the law is not itself such a forcible resistance of the law as is recognised as a resistance."

WELCOME TO KOSUTH.

Mr. Seward, not sympathizing with the apprehension of formidable opposition to a welcome to Kossuth, which induced Mr. Foote to withdraw his resolution, introduced without delay the following resolution:

"Be it Resolved, That Congress, in the name and behalf of the people of the United States, give to Louis Kossuth a cordial welcome to the capital of the country, and that a copy of this resolution be transmitted to him by the President of the United States."

The consideration of the resolution occupied the attention of the Senate during its session last week, and the debate was very animated and able.

The opposition was confined to a portion of the seceding members—the ablest of whom were Messrs. Berrien and Dawson, of Georgia, and Mr. Badger, of North Carolina.

The Free Soil members of the Senate were unanimous in its support, and distinguished themselves by eloquent speeches advocating it.

Several Democratic Senators from the North were among its most effective advocates. The speeches of Messrs. Shields, Douglas, Cass, and Stockton, abounded in just sentiments, and were imbued with the right spirit.

Mr. Miller, of New Jersey, was the only Northern Whig, beside Mr. Seward, who spoke in favor of the resolution, and we regret to say, sustained Judge Berrien's amendment, which would have changed an act of courtesy into something approaching an insult.

Mr. Foote entered into the discussion with his usual ardor, and did good service by exposing the foolish and dangerous attitude which Senator from Alabama, and been led by the *New York Courier and Enquirer*, Mr. Mallory, of Florida, also, was earnest in its support.

After all attempts to defeat or impair the point of the resolution had been voted down, the Democrats, somewhat ungenerously, undertook to substitute it, by the resolution originally introduced by Mr. Foote, and then withdrawn.

They were unwilling that Mr. Seward should have the credit of this movement in honor of Kossuth; but Mr. Rhet of South Carolina, and Chase of Ohio, generously objected to such a procedure, and threw their weight in favor of Seward's resolution.

On the question, Shall it be engrossed and read a third time—the test question—the vote stood:

YEAS—Messrs. Bradley, Bright, Brodhead, Cass, Chase, Clarke, Davis, Dodge of Wisconsin, Douglas, Down, Fish, Ford of Vermont, Geyer, Hale, Miller, Morton, Pease, Pratt, Rhet, Seward, Shields, Smith, Spruance, Stockton, Sumner, Wade, Walker, and Whitcomb—29.

NAYS—Messrs. Badger, Borland, Clemens, Dawson, Morton, and Underwood—6.

All the votes from the South. Mr. Hale's name would have been among the yeas, but he had paired off with Judge Berrien, who was sick.

The resolution was passed Friday afternoon, and sent to the House the following Monday, where it was immediately taken up, and, under the operation of the previous question, put through at once, by a vote of 181 yeas to 16 nays—all the yeas from the slaveholding States.

NAYS—Messrs. Abernethy, Averett, Bragg, Brown of Mississippi, Caldwell, Harris of Tennessee, Holladay, Johnson of Georgia, Jones of Tennessee, Martin, Morehead, Savage, Scurry, Shields, Spruance, Sumner, Wade, Walker, and Whitcomb—23.

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NAYS—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Borrien, Borland, Butler, Clarke, Davis, Dawson, Fish, Ford of Vermont, Geyer, Hale, Miller, Morton, Pease, Pratt, Rhet, Seward, Shields, Smith, Spruance, Stockton, Upham, and Wade—24.

UNITED STATES AND EUROPE—FOREIGN POLICY.

For some time past the state of Europe has attracted the attention of thinking men in this country; and the possibility that the United States might be called upon to assume a new attitude in relation to its concerns has awakened their profound anxiety. Participating in this feeling, we began several weeks since an inquiry into the subject of our Foreign Policy, taking as the text of our first article the speech of William M. Corry and the proceedings of a Tammany Hall meeting in connection with it.

We showed that the policy proposed by the orator and his supporters was, "Armed Intervention in behalf of Republicanism in Europe," and that this was the exact opposite of the policy recommended by Washington and hitherto pursued by our Government. Armed Intervention, Absolute Non-Intervention, were the two extremes: we opposed both, and proclaimed the policy of Intervention in the affairs of the civilized world, by all peaceful means, where encouragement and aid could be rendered to the cause of Popular Rights—Intervention by our People and by their Government. We held that the policy of Absolute Non-Intervention was adapted only to the condition of our infancy, when all our energies were required for self-preservation and self-development; that what suited three millions of people oppressed with debt, with a Union scarcely yet cemented, with an untried Constitution, without resources, would be unsuited to a matured nation, of twenty-four millions, or of forty millions, as we should number twenty years hence, with a Union and Constitution established, and with unparalleled resources; that the grounds on which Absolute Non-Intervention was placed by Washington, existing then, and fully justifying such a policy, did not exist now, inasmuch as the conflicts of Europe were not now of Ambition, but of Principle, not between Kings or Nations, but between the People and their Governments, between Right and Might; that the Policy originally adopted for good reasons could not be justified now in a state of things totally different, but was irreconcilable with our position as a powerful nation, our character as a Christian nation, our institutions as a Republicanism—that it was selfish, anti-Christian, anti-republican, and degrading. Looking at the present condition of the United States and the wants of Europe, Armed Intervention we opposed, as seriously endangering our Government, without promising to confer compensating benefits on the Old World. The question arose, what kind of peaceful Intervention do you propose?

As preliminary to an answer, in a second article, we pointed out what seemed to us the delinquencies of our People and Government—in what respects both had failed in fidelity to the cause of Republicanism. Foreigners had received their most unfavorable impressions of Republican Institutions from Americans at home, accustomed to exaggerate the defects of our own political system, or Americans abroad, ashamed of the simplicity of Democracy, or carried away by the seductions of arist

